

YADKIN & CATAWBA JOURNAL.

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SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1828.

[New Series. VOL. I.—NO. 6.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

At \$3 a year, or \$2 50, if paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.
Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON, Watch Makers and Jewellers.



OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & CO. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.
Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.



BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my HOUSE and LOTS in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient Store House, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12, 1828.—74ff.

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution are happy to be able to inform the public, that they have engaged the Rev. A. W. GAY, as an instructor, who has already entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies. Board, including washing, &c. can be procured in respectable families at from six to seven dollars a month. Tuition is proportionably low.

From the qualifications and experience of the Instructor, the cheapness of board, and the well known healthfulness of the situation, it is hoped that this Institution will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

By order of the Trustees.
S. F. PATTERSON, Sec'y.
Wilkesboro', May 21, 1828.—3185.

Wilkesborough Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world: those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.
May 17, 1828.—82ff.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthy and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84ff.

Drugs, Medicine, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their

MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c.

for the benefit of the public, present the following as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:—

Acid Muriatic
Nitric
Sulphuric
Lemon
Acetic
Tartaric
Alcohol
Aloes
Alum
Æthiops Mineral
Ammonia Carb.
Liq. Vol.
Antimony Crude
Pulv.
Glass
Arrow Root Indian

Arsenic

Asphaltum

Assafetida

Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.

Allspice

Æther Sulphuric

Aqua Fortis

Rosæ

Balsam Copaiva

Peruvian

Tolutan

Barbadoes Ter.

Bacc Juniperi.

Borax

Brimstone

Camphor

Cantharides

Creta Praeparata

Calomel

Cochineal

Corrosive Sublimate

Crocus Martis

Coccus Indicus

Cubeba

Cobalt or Fly Stone

Colocynth Pulv.

Cloves

Chamomile Flowers

Cinnabar Factitious

Cream Tartar

Conserve of Roses

Cortex Cinnamon

Peru Flav.

Rub.

Aurant.

Sassafras

Cascarilla

Canella Alb.

Mezereon

Simarouba

Cornu Cervi Rasp'd

Dover's Powders

Extract of Bark

Cicutae

Henbane

Jalap

Belladonna

Gentian

Liquorice

Catechu

Spruce

Liquorice refined

Essence of Bergamot

Cinnamon

Lemon

Hemlock

Peppermint

Tansey

Winter Green

Mustard

Ens Veneris

Elixir Paregoric

Vitriol

Emp. Adhaesivum

Cantharides

Roborans

Hydrargyri

Simplex

Diachylon

Fol. Digitalis

Senna Alex.

Uva Ursi

Juniperi Sabini

Flores Benzoin

Martialis

Zinci

Sulphuris

Ferri Carbonas

Phosphas

Gum Ammoniac

Arabic

Tragacanth

Copal

Elemi

Guaiacum

Galbanum

Gamboge

Elastic

Aloes Soc.

Benzoin

Kino

Shell Lac

Myrrh

Olibanum

Scamony

Thus

Mastic

Galls Aleppo

Hellebore Nig.

Alb.

Hive Syrup

Ispaglass

Ipecacuanha

Lapis Calaminaris

Lac Sulphur

Lunar Caustic

Laudanum

Lichen Islandi us

Mace

Manna Flake

Magnesia Carb.

Calc.

Musk

Nutmegs

Nux Vomica

Opium

Oil of Lavender

Cloves

Rhodium

Castor

Sweet

Sassafras

Spike

Rosemary

Cinnamon

Hemlock

Tansey

Pip. Mint

Otto of Roses

Opium Turkey

Oxide Bismuth

Oxymel Squills

Ointments

Pearlash

Pearl barley

Pipe Clay English

Pepper Long

Cayenne

Black

Pills Anderson's

Lee's

Hooper's

Jacob's

Comp. Assafe.

Rhubarb

Precipitate Red

White

Petrol Barbadensis

Poladelphus

Phosphorus

Potash

Potassae Sulphas

Pitch Burgunda

Quassia Rasped

Quiksilver

Quinine Sulphate

Mixture

Rad Rhei

Pulv.

Iris Flav.

Mezereon

Scillae

Zinzibar

ditto Pulv.

Valerian

Seneka

Anchusa

Spigelia Mariland.

Angelica

Serpentaria Virga

Columbo

Columbo Pulv.

Glycyrrhiza

Curcuma Longa

Galangal

Gentian

Ginseng

Sarsaparilla

Elecampane

Althaea

Colchicum

Jalap Pulv.

Ipecacuanha Pulv.

Rosin White

Yellow

Seed Anise

Sweet Fennel

White Mustard

Black ditto

Caraway

Coriander

Cardamom

Sugar of Lead

Sanford's Bark

Soda Sup. Carb.

Phosphas

Soda Powders

Seidlitz Powders

Spermacei

Spirits of Nitre dule.

of Wine

of Lavender Comp

of Turpentine

of Hartshorn

Camphor

Sal. Epsom

Martis

Glauber

Rochell

Diureticus

Tartar

Cheltenham

Nitre

Ammoniac Ref.

ditto Crude

Saffron Spanish

American

Oiled

Stirax Liquid

Calamite

Stanni Pulv.

Tartar Emetic

Ammoniated

Turpentine Venice

Tapioca

Turner's Cerate

Tinct. Aloes cum

Myrrh

Cantharides

Aloes

Peruvian Bark

Digitalis

Rhubarb

Cinnamon

Guaiacum

Huxham's Bark

Iodine

Colchicum

Termeric

Capsicum

Serpentaria

Virga

Muriate Steel

Musk

Galls

Valerian

Red Saunders

Opium

Oil Aniseed

Croton

Worm Seed

Almonds

Pulegii

Bateman's Drops

Godfrey's Cordial

British Oil

Harlaem Oil

Or

Medicamentum

Turlington's Balsam

Steer's Opodeldoo

Blood Root

Vitriol White

Blue

Wine Antimonial.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Stoughton's Bitters</

House of Representatives call for all the documents in relation to a matter which the nation deems important, and the printer to the Senate, professing to give them all, omits those which have a direct bearing upon the question. What must a candid public think of this? and what is the difference between printing this shameful libel, and circulating it under the frank of a member of Congress?

Winchester Rep.

Pennsylvania.—The "Towanda (Pa.) Republican and Bradford County Advertiser," in noting the result of the election in that town, on the 5th inst. for Borough Officers, says, "every thing here is governed by the 'great national question.' Accordingly, two tickets were formed, one headed the 'Adams ticket,' the other the 'Jackson.' Distinctive enough in all conscience. For Burgess—Mr. Overton, of the 'Adams ticket,' had 30 votes, whilst his opponents, Mr. Kinney and Mr. Irvine, on the 'Jackson ticket,' had, the first three votes, and the other one vote! The five gentlemen on the 'Adams ticket,' for council, had, respectively, 31, 31, 30, 29, 29 votes; whilst their opponents on the 'Jackson ticket,' had, respectively, 4, 4, 3, 3, 2 votes! The High Constable on the 'Adams ticket,' had 27 votes, while the candidate on the other had six only!!

Now we taken this to be a "sign"—a sign at least that, when the Jackson editors have claimed, as they have already done, Carlisle Borough, as peculiarly for Jackson, either they have been all along most woefully mistaken themselves; or, that they were determined to the last, to deceive their followers; or, that great changes have taken place. Press.

The following additional items are offered to our Richmond friends as a set-off against their famous "warrant-trying" sign:

BALTIMORE, MAY 17.—A Sign!—During the last trip of the Steam Boat from Norfolk, to Baltimore, the Presidential question became, as usual, the subject of conversation, and out of nearly thirty passengers, from different parts of the Union, one was found upon the fence, but no one could be found in favor of Jackson!

Unfair Statement.—In the last North Carolina Journal, is a comparative statement by the Editor, of the expenditures of Messrs. Monroe and Adams' Administrations. From this statement it appears, that in 1825, \$10,249,529 13, were expended and the sum is charged to Mr. Adams.—Now, what had he to do with it? He commenced his Presidential term on the 4th March, 1825, and whatever was expended by the Government in that year, had been appropriated by Congress, before he came into office. How then can he be answerable for the amount. Did he prepare the estimates on which the appropriations were based? Certainly not, and such miserable artifices only serve to show the desperation to which the opponents of the Administration are reduced.

Raleigh Register.

We observe by an article in the Richmond Whig that Major Eaton, United States Senator from Tennessee, is alluded to as one of the partners of the UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH. Major Eaton is the friend and biographer of General Jackson. These facts will not be denied—more printing has been ordered by the Senate this year, than during any former one; Gales and Seaton were the former printers, and executed the work with great fidelity; Major Eaton voted to take the work from them in order to give it to the proprietors of the Telegraph.—Now, if he be a joint owner of that establishment, as he is not a very rich man, he must have his backers, and these questions arise, who are they? Are the Jackson party electioneering with the public money? We think these questions worthy of consideration—the people should ponder on them.

Baltimore Marylander, May 24.

An obliging friend has shown us a printed report of "the Committee on Retrenchment." It is with regret we say, it is a most partial result of ill directed labours, and bears upon the face of it full evidence that the majority were determined to find in their mission, cause for censure to the Administration. Not content with annoying the heads of departments, with vexatious enquiries in the midst of public business, they have descended to acatechism of the clerks, particularly when the chief officer was known to be friendly to the present administration—but if, on the contrary, he evinced partiality for General Jackson, the examination appears to have borne scarce the shadow of formality.—We shall fortify this assertion by proof at a season of leisure. Take for example the post master General, whose extensive business renders him accountable for one million four hundred thousand dollars per annum—his own statement was taken, while the most rigid scrutiny was used towards auditors whose contingent expenses did not equal one fiftieth that sum. The minority, composed of Messrs. Sergeant and Everett, have made a counter report which triumphantly vindicates the administration from every appearance of censure. We must early in the week, refer more particularly to this

interesting report. Meantime, we desire to add that the results of the inquiries of this committee, with all the party latitude, is but a censure upon the expenditure of EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!! And ten times that amount has been expended in arriving at that conclusion—a conclusion that the counter report shows to be most unjust.

U. S. Gazette.

JARVIS' VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT'S.

Can he have gentlemanly feeling, and honorable sentiments, who would go with the ladies of his family to pay court to a woman whom he had published as a pimp, a very bawd, from one end of the union to the other; yet thus has Russell Jarvis done to Mrs. Adams; and after he had done it, he condescended 'to honour, the pimp so far as to introduce his wife! Would a GENTLEMAN have done so? And can any one blame the son of a lady so slandered for acting even as Jarvis says young Adams did, towards her calumniator?

Boston Journal.

Maryland.—The accounts from Maryland are cheering in the highest degree. The Marylander estimates that the elector for the Administration ticket in the district composed of Hertford and Cecil counties, (Col. Sewall,) will be elected by a majority of from 200 to 300; and the editor states his serious belief that General Jackson will not get more than one out of the eleven votes of Maryland. The accounts given of the meetings in Anne Arundel, Calvert, and Kent counties, justify the most sanguine calculations of success.

From the Brattleborough Messenger.

BORROWING.

Mr. Editor.—The piece which recently appeared in your paper signed "A Lender," has done some good. Several neighbors have since found things which they supposed were lost, but which, it now appears, were only lent a long time since.

When I first read the article of "A Lender," I thought it was personal—and starting suddenly from my chair, "scoundrel!" said I, "who has been writing about me? I'll go to the printer and find out the author, and give him a severe chastigation: I'll—I'll—Russell Jarvis him." I caught my hat and started for the printing office. My good woman "wondered what made the man act so"—it being one of her peculiar expressions on such occasions. On reaching the outer door, I met neighbor Slack's ruddy faced, flaxen-headed urchin. "Mister," said he, "here is your breaking-up hoe and hand-saw, that father borrowed of you last fall. Father says you have been writing at him in the newspaper about it." "Heaven forbid," said I. But, bent on my purpose of revenge, I hastened along, struck half dumb with what the boy had said. I had not gone far before I saw "Squire Stinky" pass along with a wheel-barrow. My eye followed him: he ran it up close to a house and then cried out, "Here, Old Testy, is your wheel-barrow—take it and keep it to yourself and be hanged to you; but be careful you never get that printer to abuse me again." "Thinks I to myself," it would perhaps be as well for me to haul in my job and tack about, and see how matters stand with me at home. I did so. Search was made: many things were found on my premises that did not belong to me. I sent Tabitha home with the borrowed books; Luna was off with Mrs. Purblind's spectacles that I had borrowed four weeks ago, at church, to find the hymn; Rosa hastened away with madam Goodlive's sausage machine; John shouldered Mr. Farmwell's plough, which had lain out all winter; I carried back Parson Holdforth's bible concordance, and neighbor Stone-cutter's crow-bar and drills.—As I was going on, sweeping my premises of these borrowed articles, the words, "Alas, it was borrowed," more than once rose to my lips, and conscience, now for the first time awakened to the subject, urged me on so rapidly, that I did not again once think of tweaking the printer's nose, or of flogging "A Lender." I determined hereafter never to borrow but when it was absolutely necessary, and to return the article when I have done using it. Such, sir, is the succinct history, and such the firm resolution of one who has heretofore been negligent in duty.—A Reformed Borrower.

Swedish want of Philosophy.—There is no animal thing that dies with so much clamor, and that has such a sincere objection to die, as a pig. The sturdy bull takes the death blow on his head, and drops to the ground, without uttering one bellow of complaint, and even the silly sheep dies quietly under the stab of the slaughterer: but your perverse pig no sooner suspects the knife to be at his throat, than his shrieks reach the skies; and even when the fatal thrust has passed through useless with any other living or dying creature, his lament, instead of suffering diminution, increases with his sufferings; he reels round the sty of his fathers, drunk with death, and continues to shriek till the last ruddy drops that visited his sad heart depart to visit the amalgamators of black puddings.

Posthumous papers.

INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2.—By the packet ship DonQuixotte, Capt. Whitall, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 1st of May, the editor of the Telegraph has received Paris papers of the 30th April, Havre of 1st May, and Aix-la-Chapelle of 25th April inclusive. The most important article is the one which we translate from the Quotidienne of 29th April. It will be remembered that the 14th April was the day on which the Russians were to cross the Pruth; but, by the extract alluded to, it will be seen that they could not have crossed on that day.

THE PRUTH NOT PASSED.

"As late as the 19th April, no account had been received at Vienna concerning the passage of the Pruth by the Russian army, which proves that this operation had not taken place on the day assigned by all the German papers. This species of hesitancy by the Russians, had created the hope at Vienna that the affairs of the east would be accommodated."

The elections in France appear to engross the public attention, to the exclusion of almost every thing else. The liberal party succeed by immense majorities. Rayer d'Argenson, the eloquent defender of the persecuted protestants, in 1816, was elected from Normandy to the Chamber of Deputies, by 330 votes out of 440. At Rouen the liberal candidate had upwards of 700 votes of 900.

The caucus system, on an extended scale, appears to carry all before it in France. The liberals, as a party, meet at a place appointed, and vote for the candidates before they are presented to the people at large, so that there is no splitting of the party, the candidates pledging themselves to accept no office or favor from the government during their continuance as Deputies. The Bonapartists of the liberal party have in general been successful.

The Florence Gazette of 19th April, states on the authority of a letter of 23d March from Zante, that "the time allowed to Ibrahim Pacha for the evacuation of the Morea, having passed away without result, and later advices having on the contrary made it manifest that he had received orders to remain, and that reinforcements had been dispatched to him, it appears in consequence that the Allied Powers will enforce a rigorous blockade against Navarino, Patras, Modon and Coron."

Miscalculation.—The ship Huron, Capt. George B. Coffin, sailed from Payta, (coast of Peru) for Gibraltar, about the 1st of Sept. the sun being north of the equator, the declination was subtracted to ascertain the latitude. The sun crossed the equator, yet he still subtracted the declination, which occasioned a very great error in the latitude; so that on the 12th of October, Capt. C. found his ship completely enclosed with ice, and unmanageable. In this situation he furlled the sails and lay five or six days, his ship frozen into the ice, on which his people went many miles. They saw numerous seals, sea elephants, and other animals which they knew nothing about. By his reckoning, Capt. C. in lat. 50 S. could not account for the immense quantity of ice that surrounded him. After lying several days, in that situation, the ice gave way, and he succeeded in forcing a passage through it into an open sea, and steered northward for Valparaiso to repair damages. When by his reckoning he was in the latitude of that port, (33 S.) steered eastward, and, as he thought, made land; which, however, upon a nearer approach, he found to be ice. This occasioned him to make a closer investigation of his reckoning, and he found he had applied the declination the wrong way, which, when rightly applied to his zenith distance, made his latitude 60 S. He corrected his error, proceeded to the River Plata, and repaired the damage sustained in the ice.

From estimation made at Valparaiso, it was supposed Capt. Coffin went as far south as 71 degrees.

Nantucket Inq.

NEW YORK, MAY 28.

The brig Herald, Captain Page, sailed this morning for Poros, with supplies for Greece, having on board a cargo valued, at the lowest estimate, at \$50,000, including the insurance. Mr. Stuyvesant, of this City, and Judge Woodruff, of Connecticut, a soldier of the Revolution, go out as the Agents of the Greek Committee, to superintend the distribution of provision and clothing. The Rev. Mr. Jonas King, who has formerly been a Missionary to Palestine, also goes out in the vessel, under the auspices of the Committee. His immediate object is to effect the establishment of schools in that country. A fund has been raised for that purpose among the ladies of this City.

COLUMBIA, (TEN.) MAY 17.

Horrid.—A most dreadful and inhuman murder was perpetrated on the night of the 26th ult. on the body of Tansey Carlisle, by a negro man by the name of Henry, belonging to Mrs. Nunnellie, living in Grey's Bend of Duck River, in Hickman County.

Miss Carlisle was a niece of Mr. Scott, who lives near Florence, in Alabama, and was raised by her grandmother in Hickman. On the evening the murder was committed, the grandmother had gone from home, and left the deceased by herself. The mistress of the negro lived only three or four hundred yards from the place where she was thus left, and it is stated that he knew she was alone. He went there in the night as he stated before his execution, and she becoming much alarmed, started to the house of Mrs. Nunnellie. When she had got within seventy or eighty yards of the house to which she was going, the negro attacked her. He first attempted to kill her with his fists, but failing, took her to a bluff, threw her down and cast rocks upon her, breaking her skull and her arms, and inflicting several other serious injuries, so that she died in a very short time. She was heard to scream at the house of Mrs. N. but no relief was afforded, the omission of which is excused on the ground of fear. The negro has been since tried, convicted and executed.

TROY, (N. Y.) MAY 16.—Fatal Accident.

—A young man named Daniel Dobbs, Jr. aged 15 years, was killed at the cotton factory owned by James Wilds and Co. in Columbiaville, Columbia county, on Friday last. He was at work in the carding room when he observed that the leather strap, which hung from the main shaft (a shaft that was situated about nine feet above the floor, and within about twenty inches of the ceiling) had become considerably twisted. Fearing lest it should do injury, he took hold to unwind it: but accidentally stepped his foot into it, was at once entangled and carried up, feet foremost, over the main shaft, thence down and up over it nearly seventy times, before the wheel could be stopped. At every evolution, he struck the ceiling and the apron of the carding machine, with exceeding force. On the first evolution his brains were literally dashed out and when he was taken down it was found that his head was broken to pieces, his neck broke, both arms and one of his legs broken in three places. So shockingly was he mangled that his blood, and even his brains flew in almost every part of the room. A young woman who was tending a machine near the shaft, was near sprinkled from head to foot with blood. No blame is attached to any one.

Budget.

GREENVILLE, (S. C.) JUNE 7.

We observe by the last Pendleton Messenger, that an attempt will be made in that section of the country to establish a Cotton Manufactory; we see nothing to prevent its success. We have had frequent conversations with gentlemen of intelligence and observation, intimately acquainted with the resources of Greenville and Pendleton, which satisfy us, that very little enterprise, and no great capital, would be requisite to render them Manufacturing Districts. Labor is here very cheap, living very low, the climate as healthy any on the globe, the water power beyond any calculation, and accessible at innumerable points; if to these be added a general disposition to encourage some new business in the country, arising from the unproductive state of farming interests, it does not seem probable, that the period is very remote, when the hopes of those favorable to Domestic Manufactures will be realized. As anxious as we are for the accomplishment of an event so important to our prosperity, we do not venture the foregoing opinion, as the result of any investigation which we have made into the subject, but offer it as a conviction, founded on the reasonings of others much better qualified than ourselves, to determine the point.

Republican.

A convict in the New York state prison, was recently directed to cut off a handsomely polished piece of marble at 18 inches from its end. He was a stubborn fellow; and ruined a beautiful piece of work, by cutting only 10 inches of the stone. On being called to an account, he declared that he was not book learned, and consequently could not be supposed to count correctly. The overseers ordered him to be taken to the post, to have administered to his back certain lashes, which should only cease when he counted 25 of them. His powers of computation came to him, happily, at the very moment.—U. S. Gazette.

The Napoleon from Liverpool, has on board, three very superior seed horses, which were purchased by our countryman, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and sent out to this country, under the charge of Capt. Hector Coffin. The names of the Horses are Barefoot, a chesnut color, and a celebrated racer; Scrub, a most beautiful bay Horse, and Cleveland, an extraordinary large bay, 16 hands 3 inches high. The Horses are in excellent order.—They are to be sent on to Boston.

N. Y. paper.

Bad Business.—In five suits lately terminated at Newport, Rhode Island, the whole amount of damages amounted to fifty-three dollars seventy-two cents, and the costs to three hundred and seventy dollars seventy-three cents!

The Friends.—We learn (says the New York Enquirer) that, at the great annual meeting of Friends, commonly called Quakers, the whole society divided, leaving a large majority in favor of the re-

ligious views of the followers of Mr. Hicks. We have not been able to ascertain the points which divide this ancient and respectable fraternity, but understand that one side, the minority, support the old opinions of Christianity, while the majority believe in the Inspiration of Christ, but not in his Divinity.

Notwithstanding the very large number of Churches recently erected in Boston, we observe, by the papers, that 50 pews in the new Church, in the South part of the city, were last week sold for 15,000 dollars. Phil. paper.

The Lakes.—A traveller has communicated to the editors of the National Intelligencer, some facts relative to the following Lakes, whose shores and territory adjoining will soon be populated, from the facilities which the various canals afford to emigrants. On the shores of those Lakes are found lead and copper mines, plaster of Paris, and other mineral treasures; and he says we should not lose a day in commencing the connection of these mighty inland seas with the ocean.

Lakes.	Length.	Width.	Depth.
Ontario,	180	40	500
Erie,	270	60	200
Huron,	250	100	600
Michigan,	400	50	unknown
Green Bay,	105	20	do
Superior,	480	100	600

BREEDING OF MAGGOTS, &c.—Dr. Mitchell states in the N. Y. Farmer that the rearing and multiplication of maggots, for profit, is a regular business at the horse butcheries, near Paris. They are sold by measure, for feeding birds and poultry, and for fishbait. The man who superintends the maggot-breeding pays to the owners of the slaughter house 30 francs (5,62) per week, for leave to carry on the trade!

A Wicked Pun.—An eastern paper mentioning an occurrence, in which a person had been seriously hurt, by the tongue of a wagon slipping from the harness, characterises it as *lapsus lingue*.

National Gratitude.—The bill for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, which has just passed Congress, is highly honorable to that body and to the nation. The old officers & soldiers, who served during the war, are to receive two years pay in ready money.—The officers not exceeding \$40 per month.—The non-commissioned not exceeding \$10; and privates 6 2-3 dollars per month.—Also full pay annuities for life, at the same rates, to commence from March, 1826.—The highest bonus in cash to officers, will be \$960 each.—To non-commissioned \$240.—Privates \$152. The highest annual pay to officers, to commence as above, \$480 each.—Non-commissioned \$126.—Privates \$76.

The bill for the relief of the worthies of the Revolution passed the House by a vote of 115 to 58. Of these 58 opposed to the bill, 44 are Jackson men! This measure, it should be remembered, has been twice urged by Mr. Adams in his messages upon the immediate attention of congress: so that the last remnants of a glorious band of patriots, after years of patient enduring, have at last been provided for during Mr. Adams' administration. Will the enemies of Mr. Adams charge this upon him as an act of waste and prodigality? It will form a heavy draft upon the treasury, and afford quite as good ground for the outcry of extravagance as many other appropriations.

A rather awkward Tenant.—A tradesman asked the sitting Magistrate at the Mary-le-bone Police Office, in London, on Tuesday last, what he should do with a troublesome blacksmith, who occupied the cellar of his house? Magistrate.—Turn him out. Applicant.—That is the very thing I want to do; but how is it to be done? Magistrate.—Give him notice to quit. Applicant.—I have, a dozen times, and he takes no notice of it. Magistrate.—Double his rent. Applicant.—That will answer no purpose, for he does not pay the present. Magistrate.—Take his goods. Applicant.—He has nothing but tools, and those we can't detain. Magistrate.—It's altogether bad. Applicant.—Yes; and if he is offended, he stops the chimney flue and fills the house with smoke. The Magistrate could give no further advice, and the applicant went away disappointed, and seemingly absorbed in the anticipated horrors of suffocation, from the fumes of the infernal smithy.—London paper.

Judges of Music.—A Scotch bagpiper travelling into Ireland, opened his wallet by a wood side, and sat down to dinner; he had no sooner said grace than three wolves came about him. To one he threw bread, to another meat, till his provision was all gone; at length he took up his bagpipes and began to play; at which the wolves ran off. "The Deefal me," said Sawney, "an I had kenn'd ye loo'd music so well, ye should have had it before dinner."

Gen. Jackson, in a letter to the Mayor of N. York says, the completion of the Erie Canal is the greatest "moral triumph of the age."—This is something like "a mirror to stimulate to future action."

Syren.—A musical instrument, of a size that may, conveniently, be placed in a lady's lap, has been invented in Boston. The sounds are produced by the action of air upon steel bars, and is capable of immense compass of tone and an astonishing volume of sound.

Three quarts of Molasses, half a pound of hops, a quarter of a pound of ginger, and an ounce of Cloves, brewed with a sufficient quantity of water, will make half a barrel of excellent family Beer.—It should be kept from the air as much as possible.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GRAY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negotiate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.



FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Charlotte, assembled at the Court-House, on the 5th inst. for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the 4th July next—William Davidson, Esq. was called to the chair, and J. D. Boyd appointed Secretary.

On motion of Col. John Sloan, Resolved, That a Committee of Arrangements be appointed, consisting of four, whose duty it shall be to contract for a dinner, appoint an Orator, and make such other arrangements as the importance of the occasion may require.

On motion of W. Morrison, Esq. Resolved, That a Committee of four be appointed to draft Toasts for the occasion.

The following gentlemen were then appointed on the committee:

Committee of Arrangements—Eli Springs, Col. John Sloan, David Parks, Esq. and Dr. Thos. Harris.

Committee of Toasts—Wm. Davidson, Wm. J. Alexander, Hugh Meenan and Jas. M. Hutchison, Esqrs.

On motion of Col. John Sloan, it was resolved, that these proceedings be published in the Y. & C. Journal and W. Carolinian.

WM. DAVIDSON, Ch'r.

J. D. BORN, Sec'y.

The Oration, we learn, will be delivered by Mr. K. P. WILLIS.

We are authorized to announce Moses A. Locke, Esq. as a candidate to represent this county in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

We are requested to mention, that a meeting of the Rowan Auxiliary Colonization Society will be held at the Court-House in this town, on the 4th of July next.

In a debate in the House of Representatives, on the 7th of January, 1822, on the bill for additional appropriations for the Indian Department, Mr. Calhoun was censured for expending the public money according to his discretion, without law, and without explanation or account. Mr. McDuffie rose in his defence; and in the course of his remarks, spoke as follows of the confidence which ought to be reposed in the Executive officers:—

"Mr. McDuffie passed on from this topic, to that of the confidence which it was becoming the dignity of this House to bestow on the various members of the Executive Departments, or on other members of the General Government. It was a new thing to him, and perfectly strange, that a reasonable confidence in a correlative branch of the government, should be regarded as criminal, or even blamable. It was an old maxim, to trust every man in his own art, as we every day trust even our lives to those who are in the humblest conditions of life."

These sentiments are just; and at the time they were uttered, were not more appropriate, assailed as Mr. Monroe's administration then was, than they are now, as applicable to the present administration, which has been attacked on every side, with an illiberality and violence unparalleled. But times have changed; and an administration as much entitled to confidence as that of Mr. Monroe, now receives the same treatment

from Mr. McDuffie, which he then so justly censured in others. Such inconsistency will always be observable in those whose conduct and opinions are influenced and governed more by men than measures.

The honorable gentleman, in the same speech, made very light of the clamor about the "violation of the constitution," on which the opponents of Mr. Monroe rang as many changes, and doled out as many gloomy vaticinations, as the present high minded, exclusively republican opposition are daily in the habit of doing, to the sore annoyance of all quiet and peaceable citizens. On this subject Mr. McDuffie expressed himself thus:—

"With regard to the clamor which has been sounded of a violation of the constitution,—for it seems that in these days scarcely any question could be agitated, which did not involve a violation of that sacred instrument,—perhaps, said he, we shall better observe its spirit, if we look into it more, and talk about it less."

Very judicious advice; and it would be greatly to the public interest, and more creditable to themselves, if he and his associates, would give heed to it.

Another remark which the gentleman made, is as applicable to the present opposition, as it was to the opponents of Mr. Monroe's administration:—

"Some gentlemen, said Mr. McDuffie, seemed not to understand how money was drawn from the Treasury. If they supposed that the Secretary of any Department could lay his hands on the money without previous appropriation [by Congress] they were entirely mistaken."

The opposition at this time are parading before the public statements of expenditures in this department and in that, as evidences of extravagance, without knowing or seeming to know, that not a dollar could have been touched by the President or any of his Secretaries, without a previous appropriation by Congress, specifying, too, the very objects on which it should be expended. If the expenditures, therefore, are extravagant, it is not the President or his Secretaries, but Congress, that is to blame. But it does not suit the purposes of the present exclusively republican opposition to tell the people these plain truths: such an honest, open avowal, would be destruction to their hopes. They must gull the people with pretended abuses, and cajole them with golden prospects which will never be realized, and promised reforms that will never be made,—or they can scarcely hope to attain the object of all their exertions and professions—power and place—and to enjoy the emoluments and immunities of office.

In short, the true cause of the opposition to the present administration is, that certain individuals are out of office, and want to get in; and if the people will only gratify them in their patriotic desire to serve the public,—by which, it is always to be understood, they mean themselves,—the cabalistic terms of crying abuses, ruinous extravagances, useless offices, and high salaries, which now so alarm the timid and deceive the unsuspecting, will be handed over to some succeeding opposition, as being of no further use, but rather a serious annoyance, to their present proprietors.

DISUNION!

A writer in the Charleston Courier of June 10, speaking of the attempts of demagogues to excite disaffection, says:—

"I will appeal to the veracity of hundreds who have heard it, whether even now it is not familiarly said in our streets, 'fear nothing, foreign nations will protect us! We have a commerce and produce to tempt them, and they have men and ships to defend us! Congress can do nothing but blockade us, and that may soon be obviated!'"

Such is the language held now in the demagogues in South-Carolina, in their opposition to the Tariff. They would persuade the Southern people to rebel against their own government and cast themselves on the protection of England; and she would protect them, as she did their fathers! The Southern States have commerce and produce to tempt England; and she has men and ships to defend them—against a government instituted by themselves, the freest and mildest government on the face of the earth! And this language, these sentiments, are uttered by men who claim to be republicans:—they would plunge their country into all the horrors of civil war, and bring hither a host of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of disunion and destruction.

tion, because they cannot control its destinies, and compel the majority to submit to be governed by the minority! Such men claim to be leaders of the people, and to guide them in their choice of President; but let the people not trust them. Like Milton's Devil,

.....in their choice
To reign is worth ambition, though in Hell:
Better to reign in Hell, than serve in Heaven.

Gov. LINCOLN, in his speech to the legislature of Massachusetts, now in session, makes the following, among many other excellent, patriotic, and very appropriate remarks, on the threats which are now so frequently made, with cold-hearted indifference to the consequences, of a dissolution of the Union:—

"The baneful consequences of division will be confined to no section of country. They will be visited in paralyzing jealousies, alike upon the East and upon the West. They will overwhelm, with appalling apprehensions, the white population of the South. There is no security to liberty, but in this bond of connexion. In a mutuality of interests and the obligation to common protection consists our only strength—the prosperity, as much and as truly, of the parts, as of the whole, of each particular state, as of the entire nation. Let him, then, be accounted an enemy to his country, who would lightly esteem the integrity of the Union, false to the People, who would arrest their career of glory, by inculcating sentiments, or inducing to measures, which may tend to its destruction."

A separation of the Union is now seriously and openly talked of and advocated, by leading politicians in the ranks of the opposition in the Southern States: and publications are constantly issuing, to poison the minds of the people and prepare them for an event so calamitous. Yet do we see any efforts making by the Jackson presses, to counteract these treasonable designs? None! Many of them are as silent as the grave, waiting, it is to be presumed, to see how the current will set; while others, with a zeal worthy of a good cause, are advocating these schemes of mad ambition, which, if successful, must produce such strife and bloodshed, such internal and servile commotion as compared with which, "war would indeed be a civil game!" Let the people ponder on these things, these ominous "signs of the times," and consider well what they do, before they deposit their votes in the ballot-boxes.

A dinner was given to Mr. WEBSTER, by his fellow-citizens of Boston, on the 5th instant. More than 500 citizens attended, besides a large number of invited guests. The assembly was addressed by Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett, Mr. Gorham, Judge Story, Mr. Burges, and Judge Halliburton, of Nova Scotia. From the toasts drank on the occasion, we select the following:—

Henry Clay—In the worst of times, and at all times, the friend and very champion of civil liberty. He is hailed with admiration and gratitude by other Republics; shall he not be cherished and sustained by his own?

U. S. Treasurer.—Gen. William Clark, late Treasurer of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Treasurer of the U. States, in the place of Mr. Tucker, deceased. This appointment is a very judicious one. Gen. Clark, with a large family dependent on him for support, was ejected from office by the Jackson members of the Penn. legislature, for no other reason than his refusing to pledge himself for Jackson, as fully appeared from the published correspondence between him and a committee of the Jackson members. He had been a faithful servant—his integrity was unimpeached—his manner of discharging the duties of his office unobjectionable: yet with this unsullied character, and in his old age, he was proscribed, because he would not barter his principles for pelf.

The students of South-Carolina College have had a meeting, and resolved that they will neither buy, consume, nor wear any article of clothing manufactured north of the Potomac, until the rights of South-Carolina are acknowledged—that is, we suppose, until the Tariff is repealed. This is better than tempting England with commerce and produce, to send ships and men to defend them;—we wonder, however, that Dr. Cooper, President of the college, had not recommended the latter.

We have republished, at the request of a subscriber in Cabarrus, a statement of Gen. Jackson's accounts for his services as Major General, during two years, in time of peace; and we recommend it to those who expect to see economy in public expenditures, under his administration. Such a hope, in the event of his election, will prove a most fallacious one.

MR. P. BARRY'S SCHOOL.

We, the undersigned, who attended the examination of the Pupils of Mr. P. Barry, last week, in this place, consider it due to his care and industry to express our particular gratification at the manner in which his scholars acquitted themselves. They were generally small, & most of them new beginners; yet the accuracy with which they answered the questions propounded to them in their various studies,—Geography, History, &c. evidenced considerable progress, and reflected credit on themselves and on their indefatigable teacher.

We were also much gratified at the handsome

manner in which the larger boys acquitted themselves in declamation.

R. M. SAUNDERS,
CHAS. FISHER,
ROBERT MACNAMARA,
JOHN BEARD, jun.
JUNIOUS SNEED,
DANL. MEENAN.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The citizens of Salisbury are requested to meet at the Court-House on Tuesday, the 24th inst. at the ringing of the bell, to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

June 21, 1828.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, has subscribed for ten thousand shares of Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, amounting to one million of dollars, and has paid the first instalment.

Supreme Court.—During the present term, the following young gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the Law, in the County Courts:—James G. Rowe, of Onslow; James B. Wright, of Bladen; Patrick Murphy, of New-Hanover; Daniel M. Barringer, of Cabarrus.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated "Montgomery Co. June 4.

"We have the most cheering prospects from various directions, that the Administration Electoral Ticket will prevail in this County.—The men of judgment and influence are up and doing. Light and truth are spreading, and as the people become more and more enlightened, they see that a Military Ruler is not the most suitable for the genius of our Country. The expose relative to the illegal execution of the six militiamen at Mobile has done and is still doing great things for the Administration. From the prospect before us, I have no doubt but this Congressional District will give a large majority in favor of John Q. Adams for President and Richard Rush as Vice-President."—Register.

The British ship *Æolus*, with nine passengers and six seamen, is believed to have sunk in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Melancholy occurrence.—On Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock, nine young men of Philadelphia, chartered a sail boat for the purpose of visiting the Woodlands on the Western banks of the river Schuylkill, and seeing some friends. When opposite the U. S. Arsenal, a young man very imprudently sprang up the mast, against the wishes and contrary to the advice of his companions, which occasioned the boat to upset, and shocking to relate, five individuals perished. Thus, in a moment, have the fond hopes of the relatives and friends of these unfortunate young men been blasted by the sudden and afflicting dispensation of Providence.

Phil. Aurora.

MARRIED.

In Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 27th ult. John Culpeper, Esq. a Representative in Congress from this State, to Mrs. Abigail Landsdale.

DIED.

At Wadesborough, on the 16th instant, after a short illness, THOMAS CHAMBERS, Esq. a highly respectable citizen of this county.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, June 12.

Cotton 10 a 11; bagging 17 a 24; bacon 7 a 10; corn 50 a 60; coffee 14 a 17; flour 4 a 4 25; flaxseed 75; iron 5 a 6 1/2; lard 8 a 10; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar, common, 8 a 9 1/2; prime 10 a 11; salt 75; wheat 70 a 75; whiskey 25.

Cheraw, June 13.

Cotton 8 a 10 50; bagging 28 a 25; bacon 7 a 8; apple brandy 35 a 40; peach do. 40 a 45; corn 40 a 50; coffee 18 a 19; flour 5; flaxseed 70; iron 6; molasses 45; oats 30; sugar 11 a 12 1/2; salt 75; whiskey 30 a 35.

Charleston, June 14.

Cotton 10 a 12; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy 25 a 26; corn 40 a 42; coffee, prime green, 15 a 15 1/2; inferior to good, 13 a 14; iron 42; molasses 28 a 31; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 24 a 26.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 8 per cent. discount.

ALBERT TORRENCE

Is under the necessity of requesting all those indebted to him, to call and make payment, otherwise he will call on them by deputy.—Verbum sat.

Masonic Installation.

FULTON LODGE will be installed on the 3d of July next. An Address will be delivered by the Rev. Wm. M. GREEN, the Installing Officer. Masonic Brethren, and the citizens generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

LUECO MITCHELL,
JUNIOUS SNEED,
EDW. YARRROUGH,
Salisbury, June 14, 1828.—2186.

LOST.

IN travelling from Beattie's Ford, on the Catawba river, (by way of Mr. Torrence's,) to Salisbury, on Monday, the 19th of May, a small red box, covered with morocco leather, containing a pair of gold Ear Rings and a Breast Pin. Any person finding the same, and delivering them to Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter, at Salisbury, shall be liberally rewarded.

F. N. HAWKINS.

June 6, 1828.—2187.

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE subscriber informs the public, that the Catawba Springs Establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors, and that on account of the hard times, he has reduced his charges to the following rates:—

Boarding per week,	\$4 50
Three days or more, per day,	75
Servants, per week,	2 75
Less than a week, per day,	50
Stabling horses, per week,	2 50
Less than one week, per day,	50
Children, under ten years of age, per week,	3 00
Less than one week, per day,	50

CHARLES JUGNOT.

June, 1828.—4188.

Some gentleman of the Bar has taken from my Office or borrowed from me, on the circuit, the third volume of Starkie on Evidence, and the second volume of Maddocks' Chancery. He will confer a favor by returning them. D. F. CALDWELL.

June 13, 1828.—3187.

Dr. Chambers's Medicine FOR INTERPERANCE.

FROM the Philadelphia Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery, edited by N. B. Smith, M. D. Professor of surgery in the University of Maryland:

"Chambers's medicine for the relief of drunkards, has been used with success near Louisville, in the cases of several negroes. It completely reformed them of their vice."

The following is from a circular signed by JOHN ROGERS, JOHN KIMBALL, & FRANK DEARBORN, Esqrs. Selectmen of Exeter:—"We would suggest the propriety of making an appropriation from the license tax for the purchase of Chambers's medicine. We have placed a quantity of this article in the hands of our Physicians, who administer it free of expense to all who will take it, and we are happy to have it in our power to state, that more than twenty of our most confirmed drunkards have taken it, and those who have completed their course, have been cured by it, and restored to their friends and to usefulness in Society."

In every case where it has been tried in Portsmouth and its vicinity, (from 30 to 40) it has not been known to fail effecting a cure.

It is prepared only by Dr. James H. Hart, and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers, at their office, in Rutgers' Medical College, and at the Medical Store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, New-York. The medicine is put up in letter packages, sufficient for an individual case, accompanied with directions, and can be sent by mail—price \$5. All orders enclosing the usual price, postage paid, will receive immediate attention. Those who are unable to pay, on personal application of the individual at our office, the medicine will be administered gratis.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the great celebrity which Dr. Chambers's medicine has acquired, there are, and doubtless will be, many spurious imitations of this valuable remedy. The public are informed that the directions accompanying the genuine medicine are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning.

A fresh supply of the above medicine has been received, and can be had at the New-York prices, on application to Lemuel Bingham, Salisbury; William F. Cowan, merchant, Statesville; Robert Wilson, merchant, Charlotte; or the subscriber, J. MCKNITT, Agent.

June, 1828.—3187.

NOTICE.

THE Surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army, who received commutation certificates, and the surviving non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of that Army, (not on the pension list) who received certificates for the promised reward of eighty dollars, for enlisting for the war, and continuing in the service until its termination, are requested respectively, as soon as may be possibly convenient, to send their names, and the names of the places where their nearest post offices are kept, by letter addressed to Colonel Aaron Ogden, at the City of Washington, who will be there ready to receive them. This will supersede the necessity of appointing agents to transact the business at the Treasury Department, from whence, by this means, the proper papers will be sent, free from expense, to each individual showing his right to the benefit of the act of Congress, lately passed in favor of persons of the above description.

N. B. Editors throughout the United States, are requested to give two insertions to the above notice. May 26.—2186

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz:—a valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT MCKENZIE.

Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—82tf.

For Sale,

ON accommodating terms, a tract of land containing about 300 acres, lying two miles south of town, on both sides of Crane Creek, and immediately on the main stage road. The place is well watered, and remarkably healthy. Possession will be given immediately, if the purchaser would consent to take the Stock, Crop, &c. at a fair valuation; otherwise on the first of November next. JUNIOUS SNEED.

Salisbury, May 12, 1828.—tf.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that a House of Entertainment, under the above title, has been opened by the subscriber in this town, situated on Broadstreet immediately adjoining the Court-House square on the south and nearly opposite the Bank and Tavern Clock, (having no bar-room attached thereto) where travellers and others will find every accommodation usual in the best houses of the kind.

The Cheraw and Fayetteville Mail Stages arrive and depart daily from the Mansion House.

JOHN MCCOLL.

Candler & Co. May 1, 1828.—5186.

POETRY.

WOMAN.

Woman, dear Woman, in whose name
Wife, sister, mother, meet;
Thine is the heart by earliest claim,
And thine its latest beat.
In thee the angel virtues shine,
An angel's form to thee is given;
Then be an angel's office thine,
And lead the soul to Heaven.

From thee we draw our infant strength,
Thou art our childhood's friend,
And when the man unfolds at length,
On thee his hopes depend:
For round the heart thy power has spun
A thousand dead, mysterious ties:
Then take the heart thy charms have won,
And nurse it for the skies.

MUD AND DUST.

I've often wonder'd how it is
That Washington's so muddy;
And why it is so dusty too
Has often been my study;—
At length the reason I have guess'd,
Nor longer will be doubting;
You're blind with legislative dust;
The mud proceeds from spouting.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

REAL CHARACTER OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

MR. MUNROE: The following letter was published in the Baltimore Patriot of the 13th October, 1824. I have to ask the favor of you to re-publish it for the information of your numerous readers. The writer was the Rev. Mr. Baker, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, in Washington, for many years, and well known in Baltimore as a sensible and pious divine.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable member of the Second Presbyterian Church in Washington, to his friend in Baltimore.

WASHINGTON CITY,
4th October, 1824.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter has been duly received, and I can and do reply with much cheerfulness. Having the pleasure of being acquainted with Mr. Adams, I verily believe I am not a stranger to his real character, and therefore, can speak with more confidence. You tell me that "some say he is not a liberal man"—you wish to know whether this charge be true. You further say, "you have heard that he acted a friendly part towards the Second Presbyterian Church, in Washington." You wish to know something about this, and about his "general liberality of character?"—I will reply somewhat at large. With regard to the charge mentioned—never was a charge more unfounded. In this city Mr. Adams is well known to be a man of uncommon, of almost unbounded liberality: and let it be remarked, his benevolence is diffusive; it is not confined to one object or set of objects, but embraces every object which can be dear to a Christian, a Patriot, a Philanthropist. This will be made manifest in the sequel of this letter. In relation to the Second Presbyterian Church in this City, Mr. Adams has truly proved himself to be its friend, and a liberal one, too. Let facts speak: About two years ago, this church, being then recently organized, was, by reasons of debt, greatly embarrassed, so much so, that it had well nigh passed under the hammer. At the earnest request of the Trustees, the Pastor went on to the North soliciting aid. The fruits of his exertions amounted to about \$600. This sum, (although thankfully received, and really of service,) by no means redeemed the church from its difficulties; still, independently of debts due to two banks in this city, the sum of \$1,200 was due to Mr. Sandford, the carpenter; he had been very indulgent, but now circumstances compelled him to be urgent; a suit was threatened. The Trustees met. Mr. Adams, being a pew-holder and member of the Board, was present. After much consultation amongst the Trustees, and no door of hope was opened, Mr. Adams rose and said, "Gentlemen, if it will be of any service, I will lend you \$600." The proposition was a generous one—particularly so, as it was difficult to say how, or when, the money could be repaid. The proposition was politely declined, until further efforts should be made to obtain the money in some other way. All efforts failing, a note for 600 dollars was drawn, endorsed, and handed to Mr. Adams. Being asked whether the names were sufficient, Mr. Adams looking carelessly at the note, replied, "It is well enough to have this, as an evidence of the fact, 'but,' added he, smiling, 'if this note were never paid, I should never think of suing the gentlemen.'" But, continued he, Mr. B. this is only

\$600; how will you pay Mr. Sandford the balance? I am sure sir, I know not, was the reply. "I asked the question," resumed Mr. Adams, "because I am willing to advance the whole amount. I am sorry for Mr. Sandford, and think it a pity he should be kept out of his money so long." A new note was drawn, the money was paid; Mr. Sandford was amazingly pleased, and ever since that period we have heard no more about the "tribulations" of the church. You may think me too minute, but you will observe that it is not merely the generous act, but the manner of doing it, that we consider. Hence that old saying, "*Bis dat, qui cito dat.*" Now for this manner of doing a good thing, Mr. Adams is noted—and here I may state, that, in giving, Mr. Adams is the most unostentatious man I ever knew. I do verily believe his most intimate friends are ignorant of the extent of his charities.

"But I must not forget to mention a little circumstance connected with the aforesaid loan to our church. It was proposed to pay Mr. Adams \$100 every three months. To meet these quarterly instalments, the plan adopted was this: to circulate a subscription paper in the Congregation, and to obtain 160 subscribers at 25 cents per month. It succeeded most admirably, and much to our surprise, Mr. Adams unsolicited, subscribed 50 cents per month, and his lady the same. And yet Mr. Adams is not a liberal man!

There is a case relating to the Eutaw street Church, in Baltimore, which ought to be mentioned. You may recollect that some 6 or 8 months ago, Mr. W——, came to our city to solicit aid. Having heard of Mr. Adams' character for liberality, he came to me, and requested that I would introduce him to Mr. Adams. When I understood his object, although a warm friend to himself and his object, I positively refused, telling him that Mr. Adams was so uncommonly generous, it was really a shame to impose upon him. He went away, made vigorous exertions, obtained one subscription of ten dollars. With his "beggarly list," he went to Mr. Adams, presented his paper, and without any complaint of frequent calls, Mr. Adams immediately gave him \$25. And yet Mr. Adams is not a liberal man!

"You have heard, it may be, of his liberality to the Columbian College; besides large donations, he took stock to the amount of a thousand dollars, when he could not believe that the stock would be productive. It is currently reported here, that Mr. Adams has advanced a certain mechanic, in this city, \$3000; I believe it, and I moreover believe Mr. Adams must have considered the "pay day" very remote. The Female Asylum, Howard Society, and I believe all charitable Institutions, in this city, find in Mr. Adams a munificent Patron. When speaking of the 2d Presbyterian Church, I ought to have mentioned, that Mr. Adams had given \$100 to the church, but a short time before the seasonable and generous advance of \$1200 already stated; I forgot the circumstance; it is not remarkable, for his donations are so numerous, if we were told them all—we must needs forget some of them. In this city, such has been Mr. Adams' benefactions to individuals and institutions of almost every kind, that I could wish no better income than the annual amount of his charities; and yet Mr. Adams is not a liberal man! It is well: some said that Washington was not a patriot, nor Bonaparte a brave man! If assertions are made contrary to matters of fact, which crowd upon us, which stare us in the face; such assertions are of no account, they are beneath notice, beneath contempt.

"In all that I have said, I have been actuated, purely, by a regard to justice. You may make just what use of this letter you please. I place unlimited confidence in your prudence."

From the Literary Gazette.

FOOTSTEPS BEFORE THE FLOOD.

A very curious paper, by Mr. Grierson, was read before the general meeting of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth on the 22d of November last; the subject of which was some footprints of quadrupeds discovered in a red sandstone quarry, about two miles to the north of the town of Lochmaben, in the county of Dumfries. Professor Buckland, having casts of some of the most distinct impressions, together with a fragment of the sandstone itself, expressed his full conviction (though the fact was at variance with his general opinions respecting the geological formation), that the rock, while in a soft state, had been traversed by living quadrupeds. The dip of the strata in the quarry is towards the west, and at

an angle of about thirty-five degrees. On the eastern side, therefore, it is the upper surface of the strata that presents itself; and of this there is a great lateral extent. The upper edge of the strata, the face of which is there exposed, reaches within about fifteen feet of the surface of the ground. From this upper boundary down to the line where they disappear under the rubbish, which (since the working has been carried on chiefly on the opposite side of the quarry) has accumulated at their base; there are fully fifteen feet of their surface distinctly exhibited, and that for a range of not less than between forty and fifty yards. On the range of this acclivity, no less than four separate tracks were found of as many different kinds of animals. Three of these tracks were towards the south extremity of the range on the surface of the same identical layer, and two of them within two or three yards of each other. The fourth one was towards the north extremity, and probably on the same layer as the others; but owing to a quantity of earth which had rolled down, this was not fully ascertained. The simple inspection of the tracks, however, made it impossible to doubt in what manner they had been produced. The great number of the impressions in uninterrupted continuity, the regular alternations of the right and left footsteps, their equi-distance from each other, the outward direction of the toes, the grazing of the foot along the surface before it was firmly planted, the deeper impression made by the toe than by the heel, and in one instance, the sharp and well defined marks of the three claws of the animal's foot,—are circumstances which immediately arrest the attention of the observer, and force him to acknowledge, that they admit of only one explanation. The impressions of one of these tracks, Dr. Buckland thinks have been produced by the feet of a tortoise or crocodile. It will be obvious from the preceding description of the stratum containing these animal impressions, that though now lying bare and superficial as at the time when the impressions were made, it is really the one on which all the other strata of the quarry had been superimposed. One of the deepest and most distinct impressions was found at the base of the stratum in the lower part of the quarry, perhaps sixty or seventy feet beneath the surface of the earth. In what manner the facts and phenomena described may affect some interesting questions in geology, Mr. Grierson says he shall not presume to inquire; "but," adds that gentleman, "I think I may be permitted to remark in conclusion, that we have now specimens of the new red sandstone, containing impressions of quadrupeds,—impressions, which, to say the least, may be denominated, Footsteps before the Flood."

From the Evening Bulletin.

THE COMMON LAW.

The shameful absurdities that are daily exhibited under the sanction of what is called *Common Law* demand the attention of all reflecting men. When institutions are established by civil society for the administration of justice between man and man—institutions to which the people are taught to apply for equitable determinations of all disputes, and to look with veneration for the due protection of innocence and chastisement of guilt—are perverted into arenas for quibbling attorneys and fields for the exercise of judicial caprice, it is time that a new order of things should take place. If the citizens of a republic who assume the right, and possess the ability to make laws for themselves, will suffer their interests, their characters and even their lives, to be sported away upon points of *common law*—a something that exists in no tangible shape—a non-entity, whose qualities may be twisted to any purpose by legal contrivance—they no longer deserve the privileges nor the name of freemen.

It is to be deplored that among all the learned men of this enlightened nation, there cannot be selected a small body, or even an individual, whose ingenuity might produce a code of laws sufficiently perfect to prevent perpetration of injustice in the very halls of justice. It is really alarming, that the present refined generation must depend for law maxims upon ages whose other works have long been forgotten—must draw their most absolute rules of practice from customs and manners, foreign to our own, and originating in the grossest darkness and ignorance. Doubtless there may be thousands of instances where no special rule can be made to apply—there must inevitably always be much left to the discretion of judges and jurors. But *leading principles* can certainly be settled, and so defined as to meet the

comprehension of ordinary minds. It would then no longer be a doubtful question, in many cases which at the present day seem mysterious, whether an injured man might obtain redress by litigation; or whether a culprit might escape deserved punishment through that riddle of all riddles, the *common law*.

Among other matters in the premises, we may refer to the *law of libel*—or rather to the want of law on that subject. In some courts the truth is admitted in evidence—in others it is denied. The whole business is altogether a lottery—and the cause of justice depends sometimes on the subtleties of a pettifogger, at others on the excited prejudices of a jury, and not unfrequently on the state of his honor's stomach. Equity may come forth of turtle and Madeira; but death may arise from mutton chops. We might advert to many other points, which are still left to be adjusted according to extraneous or arbitrary circumstances. But we will conclude with a paragraph from the Providence Patriot, on a topic connected herewith, which has already caused some disturbance in the community.

JUDICIAL TESTIMONY.—Suppose, in a suit of law, a witness offered and directed to hold up his hand to be sworn. At the moment the opposite party objects on account of the infamy of his character. Ah, but says the witness, stretching his hand higher, "I have a religious belief." "Believe in future rewards and punishments." But says the objector, you was never known to speak the truth, when it was your interest to tell a lie. You never paid a debt, when you could cheat your creditor out of it. You stand convicted by the unanimous voice of the public as a liar, a knave and a hypocrite. More than that, you was convicted of sheep stealing not two years since. "But I have been pardoned by the General Assembly," says the witness. You now stand convicted of perjury, says the objector. "Judgment is not yet pronounced," says the witness. And stretching his hand as high as he could reach, "I have moreover a very religious belief. I held my book higher, and read my prayers louder, than any man in the church. I pray your honors, am I not a competent witness?" Certainly, says the Court, according to *Common Law* as held by sound lawyers. You must therefore be sworn.

The Crocodile—"As the crocodile feeds in the Nile," says Herodotus, "the inside of his mouth is always lined with *bdella*. All birds, one alone excepted, fly from the crocodile; but that bird, the *trochilos*, on the contrary, flies to him with eagerness, and renders him a great service; for every time that the crocodile lands to rest himself, and stretches himself out, with open jaws, the *trochilos* enters his mouth, which it clears of the *bdella* that it finds there. The crocodile is grateful, and never does any injury to the little bird from which he receives so good an office." Although this statement is confirmed by Aristotle, Pliny, and other ancient writers, it has been very generally discredited in modern times. Recent inquiries, however, show that in this, as in most of his relations, the father of history is justified by the fact. The term "*bdella*" has hitherto been translated "leech." It seems, however, that it is a kind of gnat, myriads of which insects swarm on the banks of the Nile, and attack the crocodile when he comes to repose on the sand. His mouth is not so hermetically closed but that they can enter; which they do in such numbers, that the interior of his palate, which is naturally of a bright yellow, appears covered with a darkish brown crust. The insects strike their trunks into the orifices of the glands which abound in the mouth of the crocodile; and the tongue of the crocodile being immovable, he cannot get rid of them. It is then that the *trochilos*, a kind of little ring-plover, which pursues the gnats every where, hastens to his relief, and dislodges his troublesome enemies; and that without any danger, to itself; the crocodile always taking care, when he is about to shut his mouth, to make certain movements which warn the bird to fly away.

EFFECT OF FRIGHT.

We have heard of many instances wherein fright, it is said, has produced very strange effects upon the human system. The following account we give upon the authority of a highly respectable medical gentleman resident in London. At the time of the funeral of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, a gentleman well known for his antiquarian researches, whose name we withhold, descended into the Royal cemetery at Windsor, after the interment had taken place, and busily engaged

himself in copying inscriptions from various coffins. While thus engaged, and absorbed in thought, he heard the door of the cemetery close with an appalling sound, the taper fell from his hand and he remained petrified by the knowledge of his awful situation, entombed with the dead. He had not the power to pick up the taper, which was soon extinguished by the noisome damp, and he imagined that the cemetery would not be re-opened until another royal interment should take place; and thus he must soon, from the effects of famine, be numbered with the dead. He swooned, and remained insensible for some time. At length recovering himself, he rose upon his knees, laid his hands upon a mouldering coffin, and, to use his own words, "felt strength to pray." A recollection then darted across his mind, that he had heard the workmen say, that about noon they should revisit the cemetery, and take away some plumes, &c. which they left there. This somewhat calmed his spirits. Soon after 12 o'clock he heard the doors turn upon their grating hinges, he called for assistance, and was soon conveyed to the regions of day. His clothes were damp, and a horrible dew hung upon his hair, which in the course of half an hour turned from black to grey, and soon after to white. The pain which he felt in the scapula during the period of his incarceration, he described to our informant to be dreadful. This is, perhaps, the best authenticated account upon record, of a man's hair turning grey from fright.

Macclesfield Courier.

The London Morning Chronicle observes, discussing the unjustifiableness of a plan of emigration—"That the poor families have just as great a right to send the rich away, (if there are too many people in the country) as the rich, the poor."—There is no doubt, we apprehend, that they have exactly the same right; but they have not altogether the same power.

A new Monkey.—The London Weekly Review says, in describing the "Chimpanza," an enormous ape, recently discovered in Southern Africa—"This enormous monkey inhabits the coast of the Gulf of Guinea. Its height is sometimes greater than that of man; it has a small beard and mustachios; and is exceedingly pugnacious. It lives, in some measure, in society; at least, numerous individuals of the species congregate together, to plunder the negroes and carry off their wives. It builds itself a hut, makes love to the negroes, and drives away those who approach its dwelling, by pelting them with stones. Several young ones have been tamed, and found to possess great imitative talents."

We have never read an exact account of this curious monkey before; but we are much mistaken, (now we see the description,) if we have not met some of the last mentioned specimens—the "tamed ones," with the "imitative talents"—within the last six months, about the "West end of the town."

Philosophy of a Candle Snuff.—Dr. Franklin recommended as a substitute for snuffing a candle to bend down the snuff. Some prying genius or other has discovered that the snuff so bent down revolves round the candle, following the course of the sun. Such is the fact, as we have over and over witnessed, and of which any one may satisfy himself by turning down the snuff, and sticking a pin in the side of a burning candle to mark the point of departure. In the course of from 15 to 30 minutes, according to circumstances, the wick will be found to have traversed 30 or 40 degrees. It was suggested that the wick of a candle being twisted might occasion the phenomenon, but the result is the same if the wick be twisted in a contrary direction to what it usually is; or what is the same thing, if the candle be lighted at the lower or butt end. Two questions present themselves:—First, What makes the wick revolve? Secondly, Why does it revolve with the sun? as we believe is invariably the case.

An elderly gentleman being dangerously ill, his children and friends advised him to send for a physician. "No," replied the sick man, "having lived a virtuous life, I wish to die a natural death."

A gentleman without a nose, was followed by an importunate old beggar woman, who wound up all her speeches with, Heaven preserve your eye-sight! Why so, good woman! said he. Because, sir, your honour has no place to hang a pair of spectacles on.

A dandy observed that he had put a plate of brass on his boots to keep him upright. "Well balanced, by gine," said a Dutchman, "brass at both ends."